

REMARKS

Claims 1-8 were rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph. The rejection is traversed. In fact, the examiner, in the 102(b) rejection, detailed below, construed Tollette face material as single sheet having two layers.

A sheet can be, among others, film or glass. *See, e.g.*, the Random House Dictionary of the English Language, attached hereto as ATTACHMENT. A film such as multilayer film or a glass is well known to one skilled in the art as having multilayers. Accordingly, it is common usage for the term "sheet" to indicate a structure having more than one layer. There is also ample support in the specification for applicants' use of "single sheet" to refer to a face material having a first layer and a second layer (*see, e.g.*, page 6, line 24 through page 7, line 17; page 8, lines 1 to 18; and Figures 1 and 2).

Claim 25 was rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, for lack of antecedent basis. The rejection is submitted to be now moot for the amended claim 25 recites a second sheet of face material.

Claims 1-2,4-6, 8, 11, 18-19, 21-24, 27-28, and 31-32 were rejected under 35USC 102(b) over Tollette. The rejection is traversed for the following reasons.

Tollette discloses that the paper, adhered to the foam (*see, e.g.*, abstract), adds to the body (of the label) and provides a reverse printing on the underside of the film (*see, e.g.*, column 3, lines 24-30).

As to claims 1, 11, and 31-32, the examiner construed Tollette as having a face material (FIG. 2, ref. numeral 18) being a single sheet having first layer (ref. numeral 18, which is paper) and a second layer 20 (which is film). If the paper is face material, it cannot have two layers. If the film is the face material, it does not laminated to the insulating layer. Applicants' claims require that the face material be laminated to the insulating layer.

Tollette expressly discloses layer 18 as paper, paper does not melt and as a consequence has no melting temperature. Therefore, Tollette cannot and does not identically or inherently *describe* (the word used in 102(b)) the claimed invention, which requires two layers having different melting temperatures.

Applicants' amended claims 11 and 31 specifically require that the face material be (*not comprise*) film or fabric and further distinguish over Tollette.

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Though claims 2 and 6 cannot be anticipated by Tollette, as discussed above, for they also require that two layers have different melting temperatures, in a good faith intent to advance the prosecution, applicants amended claim 2 to delete the recitation of paper.

The examiner then alleges that the Tollette face material is paper *or* film. As discussed above, the examiner construed Tollette as having a face material (FIG. 2, ref. numeral 18) being a single sheet having first layer (ref. numeral 18, which is paper) and a second layer 20 (which is film). To reject claims 2 and 6, the examiner changed the interpretation and construed the film (20) is the face material. It is the film or the paper, but not both. Assuming, *arguendo*, Tollette can be construed both ways, applicants submit the film does not laminate to the insulating layer. Applicants' claims 2 and 6 call for face material laminated to the insulating layer. Nor does the paper layer have a melting point.

In examiner's analysis of Tollette, the paper layer (18) is construed as the face material. Then, the film cannot be the face material that also adheres to the foam.

As to claim 4, applicants submit that the mere presence of an ink layer (layer 16) in Tollette does not anticipate that a printable coating is present on the face material because ink is not a coating.

As to claim 7, the examiner now construed the paper (18), not the film (20), as face material and alleged that layer 18 is modified on the surface facing away from the thermal insulating layer to facilitate printing. Applicants submit that Tollette discloses that the ink is applied to the *underside* of the film 12 prior to its adhesion to the layer 18 (col. 4, lines 9-10 and 14-16; *see also*, above discussion). Therefore, the examiner was incorrect in alleging that layer 18 is modified to facilitate printing for printing is not on layer 18.

Additionally, Tollette discloses that the printing is on the face of layer 12 facing *toward* the insulating layer and not away from the insulating layer as required in claim 7. Furthermore, the ink in Tollette is located on the interior of the "laminate" (layers 12-20). Consequently, the surface (i.e. the outer boundary) of the face material of Tollette is not modified to facilitate printing.

As to claim 8, the examiner construed layer 18 of Tollette as being modified on the surface facing away from the thermal insulating layer to facilitate bonding to another surface. Applicants submit that the examiner erred because the adhesive layer

14 is applied to the *underside of the film layer 12* (see, e.g., col. 4, lines 9-10), not on the surface of the face material.

Applicants noted that the examiner did not specifically reject claims 18-19.

As to claim 21, the examiner construed the Tollette face material to include the paper layer 18 and adhesive layer 20 as the second layer. The examiner not only disregarded all other layers and counted layers out of sequence, but also ignored the limitation that the second layer of claim 21 (second layer is between the first layer and the insulating layer). Also as discussed above, paper does not have a melting point.

As to claim 22, the examiner construed Tollette layer 28 (a releasable backer) as an additional face material. Applicants submit that a releasable backer is not a face material. Applicants' specification (page 10, lines 5-16) specifically discloses that a release liner (reference numeral 28) is outside the face material and is not the face material itself. It is noted that a face material becomes the face of a label when the label is applied to, for example, a container. A release liner is *released* when applied to a subject thereby disappearing from the label.

FIG. 1 of applicants' specification also discloses that the face material 20 consists of layers 22 and 24, but does not include the adhesive layer 26 and the release liner 28. Applicants also note that claims 23 and 24 are consistent in the interpretation that the adhesive layer 26 and the releasable liner 28 are considered separate from and in addition to the face material. However, to address the examiner's specific rejection, applicants amend claim 22 to recite that the face material is not releasable.

As to claim 23, the examiner construed Tollette as disclosing an adhesive primer (layer 14) applied to the surface of the face material *facing away* from the thermal insulating layer. Applicants submit that the examiner ignored other adhesive layers 20 and 22 and erred because Tollette FIG. 2 shows that layers 14, 20, and 22 are applied to the *underside* of the film (discussed above), the paper (18), and the releasable backer (28), each is facing toward the insulating layer and not away from it.

As to claim 27 and 31, the examiner construed Tollette FIG. 5 as showing two sheets of face material sealed together along the top, side and bottom edges. Applicants submit that the examiner erred in interpreting FIG. 5 because Tollette specifically discloses (col. 7, lines 62-68) that the film is 42, the paper insert is 48,

and the foam is 52. FIG. 5 illustrates that a single sheet of face material 42 is adhered to the foam layer 52 and a *second* sheet of face material is *not* present. It is clear that the insulating layer is *not* laminated between two sheets of face material as required in claims 27 and 31.

Furthermore, Tollette discloses use of a heavy grade paper with superior wet strength to overcome the effects of water seeping into the body of the label (*see, e.g.*, column 3, lines 33-53). Such disclosure is a compelling suggestion that the edges of Tollette label cannot be and are not sealed as required in applicants' claims.

In other words, Tollette appears to lead one skilled in the art away from applicants' claims 27 and 31.

As to claim 28, the examiner misinterpreted Tollette as disclosing that the thermal insulating layer is laminated to at least one sheet of coextruded film comprising a first layer and a second layer because Tollette insulating layer 20 (foam), as the examiner note above, is adhered to the paper (18). Paper is not a coextruded film. Applicants also submit that claim 28 depends from claim 27 that requires two sheets of face material sealed together so that fluid cannot penetrate the edges of the insulating label. Tollette does not disclose that two sheets of face material are sealed together.

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) over Tollette and Keiser. The rejection is traversed for the following reasons.

First, neither Tollette, nor Keiser, nor combinations of Tollette and Keiser discloses or suggest a face material having two layers, which have two different melting temperatures.

Secondly, in the four corners of Keiser, Keiser does not disclose or even suggest an insulating label. As such, applicants submit that Keiser cannot and does not provide motivation to modify Tollette thereby providing the elements missing in Tollette to arrive applicants' claims.

Claim 20 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) over Tollette and Yamada. The rejection is submitted to be in error because Yamada does not disclose or suggest an insulating stock and cannot provide motivation for modifying Tollette. Even if Yamada remotely relates to an insulating stock, it does not suggest the elements missing in Tollette (claim 1, two layers having different melting points or claim 31, the face material is film or fabric).

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Claims 27-30 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) over Tollette and Keiser. The rejection is also traversed.

Applicants note that the limitation of claims 27-30 includes that the edges of the sheets of face material are sealed together so that fluid cannot penetrate the edges of the insulating label. The limitation is not disclosed or suggested in either Tollette or Keiser. Therefore combining these references cannot render these claims obvious. The examiner pointed to Tollette FIG. 2 to indicate that "face materials 18, 20 and 26, 28" [sic] are sealed to the insulating layer throughout the area of the label. Applicants submit that the face materials identified by the examiner are not in contact and therefore *cannot* be construed as being sealed together as required in applicants' claims. Furthermore, while the face materials may be sealed to the insulating layer over the area of the label, they are not disclosed or suggested in FIG. 2 of Tollette to be sealed together over the thickness of the edge of layer 20, where fluid can penetrate the insulating layer.

The examiner repeated rejection of claims 34-35 over Tollette and McFall merely because McFall teaches that the film of the first and second sheet is axially oriented polyester film for the purpose of adding strength and/or dimensional stability to the substrate. Applicants submit that the substrate in McFall is polymer-coated paper (*see, e.g.*, column 4, lines 37-43). There is no disclosure or suggestion in McFall that the polyester films can function for the purpose of adding strength and/or dimensional stability to the foam of Tollette. Applicants also submit that McFall discloses a thermal-*reactive* label and *not* an insulating label.

Respectfully submitted,



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ATTACHMENT

THE
RANDOM
HOUSE
DICTIONARY
of the
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE
The
Unabridged
Edition

ov. h. to kill by violence; slaughter. [ME: *scheden* var. of *schiden*: c. G *schiden* to divide] *shed*/da-ble, *adj.*
emit, radiate, diffuse, spread. 4. repel. 9.

3. 1. contraction of *she* had. 2. contraction of *shed*/ar. n. 1. one who or that which sheds. 2. crab, etc., just before it molts. [ME: *seo*]

(*sh*/dev/-, *dev*/-), n. a woman who ro-
devil, as in extreme wickedness, cruelty, or
evil, a roof having a single slope. Also called

(*sh*/fish), n. pl. -fish-es. (esp. collectively)
man (def. 3). [*sh*ce prob. native name in
northwest Canada] + *man*]

(*sh*/lɔ/), n. a girl's given name. Also,
fish, Shelagh.

(*sh*/lɔ/), n. Charles, 1833-1965, U.S.
[photographer].

sh. n. 1. luster; brightness; radiance. 2.
rare —*adj.*, *sh*-ing. 3. shining. 4. beautiful.
ox and North Eng. to shine. [ME *shesne*,
beautif; c. G *shōn*] —*sheen*/ful, *adj.*
see *adj.* —*sheen*/ly, *adv.*

sh. n. Fulton (John), born 1885, U.S.
holistic clergyman, writer, and teacher.

(*sh*/nɛ), n. pl. -neys. Offensives, sheeny.
sh. n. *adj.*, *sh*-en-er, *sh*-en-est. *sh*-
in-ly. [SHEEN + -ly]

(*sh*/nɛ), n. pl. -sheen-ies. Offensives, a Jew.
see, *sheen*/ie. [?]

sh. n. pl. sheep. 1. any of numerous
mammals of the genus *Ovis*, of the family
Bovidae, related to the
O. aries, bred in a
domesticated vari-
ety from these animals. 3. a
negative, or easily
separate the
m. the goats, to
ed people from bad
ended for a specific
unqualified people.
(north) *sheep*; c. D
[*sheep*] —*sheep*/-
—*sheep*/like, *adj.*

ry (*sh*/ber/-, *ber*/), n. pl. -ries. 1.
ceous shrub or small tree. *Viburnum Lentago*,
merica, having cymes of small white flowers
berrylike black drupes. 2. the fruit itself.
x haw. *Viburnum prunifolium*. [SHEEP +



Domestic sheep

e (*sh*/kɔt/), n. Chiefly Brit. a pet or
losure for sheep. [SHEEP + *cote*]

(*sh*/pɪp/), n. *Var. P.* A lotion or wash
the fleece or skin of sheep to kill vermin,
shed by immersing the animals in water.

(*sh*/dɔg/), *dog*, n. a dog trained to
and sheep. Also, *sheep*/dog.

(*sh*/pɪd/), n. Chiefly Brit. an enclosure
[*sh*]; OE *scēpas feld*. See *sheep*, *enclosure*.

id (*sh*/hɛd/), n. a large, California food
lomatopon pulchrum of the wren family.
fathead, redfish. [so called from the resem-
s teeth to those of a sheep]

der (*sh*/hɜr/dɜr/), n. shepherd (def. 1).
[*shepherd*] —*sheep*/herd/ing, n. *adj.*

(*sh*/pɪsh/), *adj.* 1. embarrassed or bashful,
is done something wrong or foolish. 2. like
meekness, docility, etc. [ME *shepish*. See
] —*sheep*/ish-ly, *adv.* —*sheep*/ish-ness, n.
id/. See *sheep* tick.

Urel, a low, North American, ericaceous
mistletoe, reputed to be poisonous to
other animals. Also called dwarf laurel.

n (*sh*/pɪm/-, *man*/), n. pl. -men (-man).
a man engaged in the tending or breeding of
the owner of a sheep ranch. 2. a shepherd.
[*man*]

if (*sh*/pɪt/), n. shepherd's-scabious.
eyes, shy, amorous, lovesick glances
ec by make or cast: making sheep's eyes
[*if*] in class.

tes/ue, a low grass, *Festuca ovina*, of
Temperate Zone.

uk (*sh*/pɪjəntɪk/), n. a kind of knot,
mad made on a rope to shorten it temporarily.
[*shepherd* + *kn*]

unks (*sh*/ʃaʊntɪk/), n. an elliptical crater
quadrant of the face of the moon: about 20
and 16 miles wide.

ad (*sh*/pɪd/), n. 1. a deep-bodied,
ed food fish, *Archosargus probatocephalus*,
the Atlantic coast of the U.S. 2. a fresh-
water, *Aplocheilichthys*, found in eastern
Africa. 3. sheepshead. 4. Obs. a foolish or
on. [SHEEP + *ad* + *head*]

aring (*sh*/pɪr/ing/), n. or
or an instance of shearing
the time or season of shear-
3. a fastidiously held at this
er + *shearing*] —*sheep*/-

n (*sh*/pɪkɪn/), n. 1. the
esp. esp. such a skin dressed
ool on, as for a garment,
perment, or the like, made
of sheep. 3. informal, a
—*adj.*, a made from the
sheep. 5. (of a garment)
the skin of a sheep dressed



Sheep tick

sheeps/wool sponge/ (*sh*/pɪs/-wɔl/). See wool
sponge.

sheep/ tick/, a wingless, bloodsucking dipterous
insect, *Melophagus ovinus*, that is parasitic on sheep.
Also called head, sheep head. [late ME *sheep*/tick]

sheep-walk (*sh*/pɪs/-wɔk/), n. Brit. a tract of land
on which sheep are pastured. [SHEEP + *walk*]

sheep-weed (*sh*/pɪs/-wɛd/), n. See bog violet. [SHEEP
+ *weed*]

sheer/ (*sh*/ɜr/), *adj.* 1. transparently thin; diaphanous,
as some fabrics; sheer stockings. 2. unmitigated
with anything else: We drilled a hundred feet through sheer
rock. 3. unqualified; utter: sheer nonsense. 4. ex-
tending down or up very steeply; almost completely
vertical: a sheer ascent of rock. 5. Brit. Obs. bright;
shining. —*adv.* 6. clear; completely: quite ran sheer
into the thick of battle. 7. perpendicularly; vertically:
down or up very steeply. —*n.* 8. a thin, diaphanous
material, as chiffon or voile. [ME *sheer*; OE *shear*
clear, undisputed (in legal context); c. Icel *skjár*:
also to OE *skr*, Icel *skír*, G *schier*, Goth *skairs* clear]

—*sheer*/ly, *adv.* —*sheer*/ness, *n.*
—*Syn.* 2. mere, simple, pure, unadorned. 3.
absolute, downright. 4. abrupt, precipitous. 6.
totally, entirely. —*Ant.* 1. opaque.

sheer/ (*sh*/ɜr/), *v.t.* 1. to deviate from a course, as a
ship; swerve. —*v.i.* 2. to cause to shear. 3. *Sheep*
or thing to give (a hull) —*adv.* 4. a deviation or
divergence, as of a ship from her course; swerve.
5. the fore-and-aft upward curve of the hull of a
vessel at the main deck or bulwarks. 6. the position
in which a ship at anchor is placed to keep her clear
of the anchor. [from *shear*; cf. sense development of
CLEAR]

sheer-legs (*sh*/ɜr/-lɛgz/), n. (usually construed as pl.)
See shear legs. [SHEAR + *legs* + *-s*]

shear-ness (*sh*/ɜr/-nɛs/), n. a scapport in N Kent, in
SE England, at the mouth of the Thames: government
docks. 14.123 (1961).

sheer/ plan/, *Naut. Archit.* a diagrammatic fore-
and-aft elevation of the hull of a vessel, showing bow
and buttock lines, stations, water lines, diagonals,
decks, bulwarks, etc. Also called profile plan. Cf.
body plan, half-breadth plan.

sheers (*sh*/ɜr/), n. shear (def. 16).

sheer/ stroke/, *Naut.* a stroke of planking or
plating at the level of the main or upper deck of a vessel.

sheet/ (*sh*/ɛt/), n. 1. a large rectangular piece of linen,
cotton, or other material used as an article of bedding,
commonly spread in pairs so that one is immediately
above and the other immediately below the sleeper.
2. a broad, relatively thin, surface, layer, or covering.
3. a relatively thin, usually rectangular form, piece,
plate, or slab, as of photographic film, glass, metal,
etc. 4. material, as metal or glass, in the form of
broad, relatively thin pieces. 5. a sail, as on a ship or
boat. 6. a rectangular piece of paper or parchment,
esp. one on which to write. 7. a newspaper or periodical.
8. Printing and Bookbinding, a large, rectangular piece
of printing paper, esp. one for printing a complete
signature. 9. Philately, the impression from a plate or
the like on a single sheet of paper before any division
above and the other immediately below the sleeper.
10. an extent,
stretch, or expanse, as of fire, war, etc. *sheets of flame*.
11. a thin, flat piece of metal or a very shallow pan on
which to place food while baking. 12. Geol. a more or
less horizontal mass of rock, esp. eruptive rock intruded
between strata or spread over a surface. 13. Math. a.
one of the separate pieces making up a geometrical sur-
face: a hyperboloid of two sheets. b. one of the plates or
pieces of planes making up a Riemann surface. 14. a
type of crystal structure in which certain atoms unite
strongly in two dimensions to form a layer that is
weakly joined to others. —*v.t.* 15. to furnish with
a sheet or sheets. 16. to wrap in a sheet [ME *sheet*,
OE *scēte* (north), *scēde*, deriv. of *scēd* corner, lap, sheet,
etc.; c. D *schot*, G *Schoss*, Icel *skaut*] —*sheet*/less,
adj. —*sheet*/like, *adj.*

sheet/ (*sh*/ɛt/), n. 1. Naut. a rope or chain for
extending the clews of a square sail along a yard. b. a
rope for winching a fore-and-aft sail. c. a rope or
chain for extending the lee clew of a course. 2. three
sheets in or to the wind, *Slang*, intoxicated: He was
three sheets to the wind and had to be carried home.
—*v.t.* 3. *Naut.* to trim, extend, or secure by means of a
sheet or sheets. [ME *sheet*, OE *scēte*, equiv. to
scēd(a) lower corner of a sail (see *skaut*) + *line* line,
rope; c. LG *schot*]

sheet/ an/chor, 1. *Naut.* a large anchor used only
in cases of emergency. 2. a final reliance or resource,
as when in danger.

sheet/ bend/, a knot made between two ropes by
forming a bight in one and passing the end of the other
through the bight around it, and under itself. Also
called mesh knot, netting knot, weaver's hitch,
weaver's knot.

sheet-fed (*sh*/ɛt/-fɛd/), *adj.* (of a printing press)
fed by and designed to print individual flat sheets of
paper. Cf. web-fed.

sheet/ film/, *Photog.* a flat piece of film cut to a
required size before being placed in a camera.

sheet/ glass/, glass in sheet form produced by
drawing or by the cylinder glass process.

sheeting (*sh*/ɛt/ing/), n. 1. the act of covering with
or forming into a sheet or sheets. 2. wide mullin,
chiefly for sheets. 3. Engineering, Building Trades, a
quantity of sheet piling. [SHEEP + *ing*]

sheet/ light/ning, lightning appearing merely as a
general illumination over a broad surface, usually due
to the reflection of the lightning of a distant thunder-
storm.

sheet/ met/al, metal in sheets or thin plates.

sheet/ mu/sic, music, usually a single composition,
printed on unbound sheets of paper.

sheet/ pile/, one of a number of piles, usually flat,
driven side by side to retain earth, etc., or to prevent
seepage into an excavation. Also called sheet pile.

Sheffield (*sh*/fɛld/), n. 1. a city in S Yorkshire, in
N England, 492,954 (1981). 2. a city in NW Alabama,
on the Tennessee River, 12,491 (1960).

Sheffield Lake/, a town in N Ohio, 6884
(1980).

Sheffield plate/, sheet copper with a cladding of
silver. [after SHEFFIELD, England + *plate*]

she-gets (*sh*/gɛts/), n. pl. shiketsim (*sh*/kɛt/-sɪm/).
Yiddish. 1. a boy or man who is not Jewish. 2.
a Jewish boy or man whose attitudes and behavior
are felt to resemble those of a gentile. Cf. shiksa.

She-hab (*sh*/hɛb/), n. Fu-ad (fū ɛd/). See Chehab,
Fad.

she-hi-tah (*sh*/hɪ-tɛh/), n. Hebrew, the slaughtering
of animals for food by a duly certified person in the
manner prescribed by Jewish law. Also, shechitah.
Cf. shehit.

sheik (*sh*/ɛk/), n. 1. (in Arab and other Muslim use)
a chief or head; the head man of a village or tribe.
2. the head of a religious body. 2. *Slang*, a man held
to be masterful and irresistibly charming to women.
Also, sheikh. [c. Ar *shaykh* old man] —*sheik*/like/,
adj.

sheik-dom (*sh*/ɛk/-dɒm/), n. the land or territory
under the control of a sheik. Also, sheikh-dom.
[SHEIK + *-dom*]

shei-la (*sh*/ɛlə/), n. Australian *Slang*, a girl or young
woman. [Special use of proper name]

Shei-la (*sh*/ɛlə/), n. a girl's given name. Also, Sheelah,
Shel/ah, Shelagh.

Shei-tan (*sh*/tɛn/), n. Shaitan.

shei-tel (*sh*/tɛl/), n. pl. sheitlen (*sh*/tɛl/-lən/). Yiddish.
a wig worn by certain Orthodox Jewish married women
in keeping with an old
rabbinical precept that
forbids a woman to leave
her hair uncovered in
the sight of a man other
than her husband.

shek-el (*sh*/ɛk/-əl/), n. 1.
an ancient, orig. Baby-
lonian, unit of weight,
of varying value, taken as
equal to the fiftieth or
the sixtieth part of a mina or to about a quarter to half
an ounce. 2. a coin of this weight, esp. the chief silver
coin of the Hebrews. 3. shekels, *Slang*, money; cash.
[c. Heb *sheqel*]

She-kinah (*sh*/kɛn/-, *sh*/kɛn/-), n. *Heb.* *sh*/kɛn/-, n.
The presence of God on earth or a symbol or
manifestation of His presence: May the Shekinah ever
dwell in your midst. Also, Shechina. [c. Heb]

She-lagh (*sh*/ɛlə/), n. a girl's given name. Also,
Sheelah, Sheila, Sheilah.

Shel-by (*sh*/ɛl/-bi/), n. 1. a city in S North Carolina,
17,588 (1960). 2. a town in central Ohio, 9106 (1960).
3. a town in N Montana, 4017
(1960).

Shel-by-ville (*sh*/ɛl/-bɪ/-vɪl/), n.
a city in central Tennessee,
10,456 (1980). 2. a town in
central Illinois, 4821 (1960). 3. a
town in N Kentucky, 4535
(1960).

Shel-don (*sh*/ɛl/-dɒn/), n. 1.
a town in NW Iowa, 4251 (1960).
2. a boy's given name.

Shel-drake (*sh*/ɛl/-drɛk/), n. pl.
-drakes, (esp. collectively) -drake.
1. any of several Old World ducks
of the genera *Tadorna* or *Careaca*,
certain species of which have high-
ly variegated plumage. 2. any of
various other ducks, esp. the
goosander or merganser. [ME *sheldrake*, equiv. to
sheld parrot-colored (now obs.) + *drake* *drake*]

Shel-duck (*sh*/ɛl/-dʌk/), n. pl. -ducks, (esp. collectively)
-duck. 1. a sheldrake. 2. a female sheldrake. [shel
(see *sheldrake*) + *duck*]

She-le-pin (*sh*/ɛl/-pɪn/), n. A-lo-kon-dr Ni-ko-la-yev-
vich (*ʃ*/lə kɒn/dɛz nɪ kɒl/ye vɪch/), born 1918,
Russian government official: member of the Presidium
since 1981.

She-lest (*sh*/ɛl/-lɛst/), n. Pyotr Ye-fimovich (pyɒtʃ/ɛn
ye fɛm/vɪch/), born 1908, Russian government official:
alternate member of the Presidium.

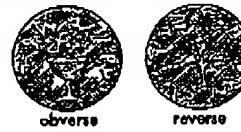
shelf (*sh*/ɛl/), n. pl. shelves (*sh*/ɛlv/). 1. a thin slab of
wood, metal, etc., fixed horizontally to a wall or in a
frame, for supporting objects. 2. the contents of this:
a shelf of books. 3. a surface or projection resembling
this: ledge. 4. a sand bank or submerged extent of
rock in the sea or river. 5. the bedrock underlying
an alluvial deposit or the like. 6. *Archery*, the upper
part of the bow hand, on which the arrow rests. 7. off
the shelf, readily available from merchandise in
stock: Any of these parts can be purchased off the shelf.
8. on the shelf, *Slang*, a put aside temporarily;
postponed. b. inactive; useless. c. (of a woman)
without prospects of marriage, as after having broken
an engagement: She was unhappy on the shelf but would
have been even more unhappy married to that good-for-
nothing. [ME: OE *scylf*: akin to LG *schelf* shelf, Icel
skjalf bench] —*shelf*/like/, *adj.*

shelf/ an/gle, an angle from attached to or suspended
from a girder to carry masonry or the ends of a number
of joists.

shelf-ful (*sh*/ɛl/-fʊl/), n. pl. -fuls. 1. an amount
adequate to fill a shelf: She buys canned goods by the
shelfful. 2. the amount contained on a shelf: We save
away a shelfful of books. [SHELF + *-ful*]

shelf/ ice/, ice forming part of or broken from an
ice shelf.

shelf/ life/, the term or period during which a
stored commodity remains effective, useful, or suitable
for consumption: Many medicines have a very short
shelf life. Also called storage life.



Sheldrake (Hebrew)

Sheldrake,
Tadorna tadorna
(Length 28 in.)